

THE CHECK COLLECTOR

April-June 2002

The Journal of
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

Number 62



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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents. See the list of 32 areas of collecting interests after the Membership List in TCC issue 61 for ideas.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an original or a good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the July-September issue of *The Check Collector* is July 20

The Check Collector is an effective means of reaching the check collecting hobby, and our membership of collectors and dealers of checks and related financial documents. It contains feature articles about checks and check collecting and news about the hobby

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Advertising Manager at the address shown above.

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The front door of the office of Neptune Mill, in a photograph recently taken by Jeff Sanborn. Read about the mill and the ornate checks used by its owner, in this issue.

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Emory Johnson and the Neptune Mill by Jeff Sanborn and Bob Hohertz

East Haddam, Connecticut was the source of some very striking checks during the period of the Civil War revenue taxes. Some of the more interesting bear the trademark of the Neptune Twine Mills under the proprietorship of Emory Johnson.

Stanton Card, owner of the Neptune Mills in the early 1860's, was one of a group of entrepreneurs who had interests in more than one local mill or other company. His son-in-law, Emory Johnson was a partner in Card & Company. In 1862 Johnson decided to open his own mill at the other end of the same millpond, and named it Triton.

The Civil War was not kind to the mill owners in the area. They decided that their main commodity, twine mainly useful for macramé, would not be in demand, so they shipped their unused cotton to New York for sale. Johnson did not do this, either out of superior wisdom or, as legend has it, because he was carousing somewhere out of town when the others made their decision and shipped their cotton. When Johnson got back the Connecticut River had frozen and he could only nurse his hangover while the others shook their heads.



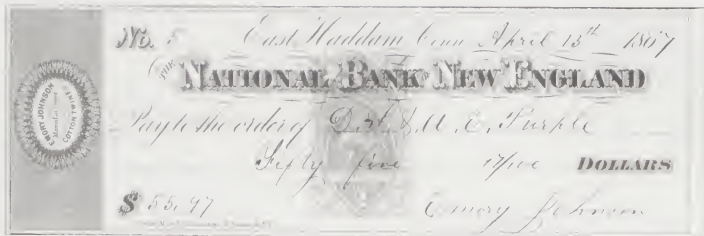
Emory Johnson's house as it looks today.

Johnson was one of the victims, and on his death Frost took over the Neptune Twine and Cord mills, remaining President until his own death some years later.

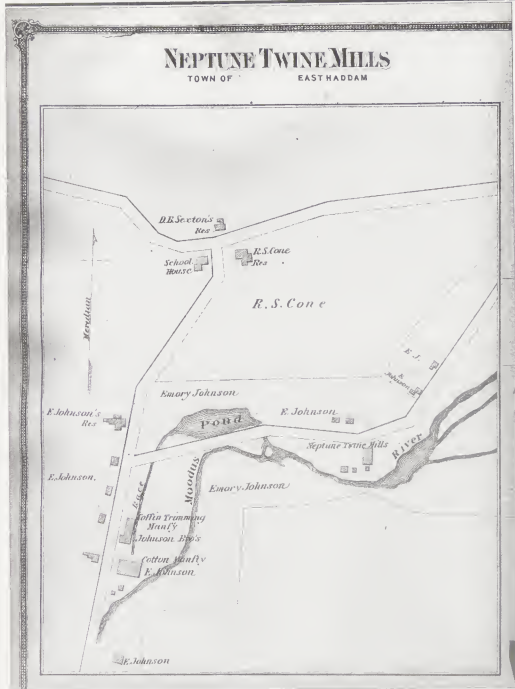
As a result, Triton mill was the only one that remained open throughout the war. Johnson later sold some of his excess cotton at prices about fifteen times what he had paid for it. This transaction gave him enough money to build a stately Victorian home in the town across the millpond.

In 1867 Stanton Card died, leaving the Neptune Mill to Johnson. Emory and his son, E. Emory, operated the two mills for the next 38 years. The group of tenements that grew up around the two mills to house workers was known as Johnsonville, a dubious honor.

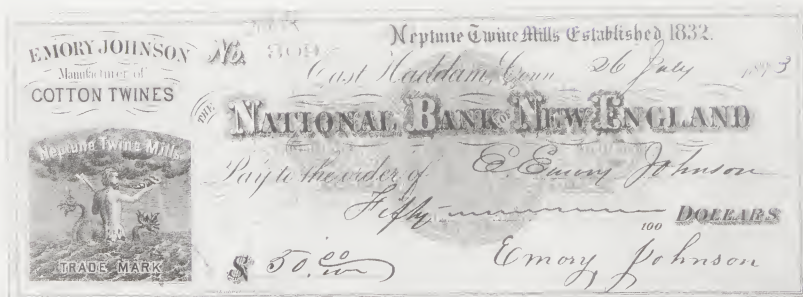
E. Emory Johnson died in 1905. A New York commodities dealer, George Frost, had illegally advised the owners of a number of the local mills to buy cotton from him at a high price when the market was softening, and threatened to take over the companies when they could not pay their bills.



A check written by Emory Johnson in the spring of 1867. He had not inherited Neptune mill quite yet, or had not had time to reprint his checks. The check is printed in green, with an RN B-1 imprinted revenue.

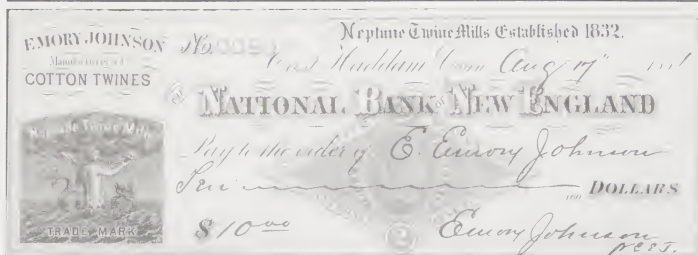


A map of the mill area showing where Johnson lived, and where the Neptune Mill was located.



A check made out to E. Emory Johnson by his father, Emory. By 1873 the Johnsons had incorporated their trademark, Neptune blowing a Triton shell, into the check design.

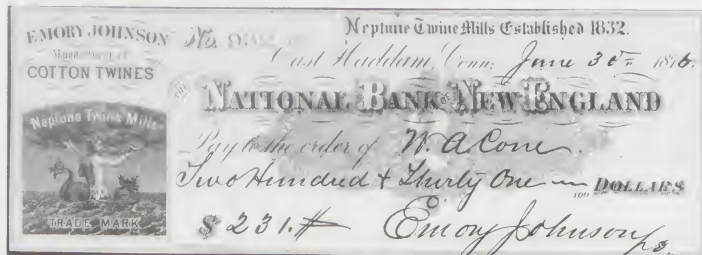
The check is printed in green, and bears an RN C-1 imprinted revenue. The imprint is beginning to show a weakening of the design at lower left bottom near the center. In some subsequent checks this area is colorless, a known plate flaw.



Another check made out to E. Emory by his father, this one in 1881. This check was printed in blue, although most of those with an RN G-1 imprint were printed in green.



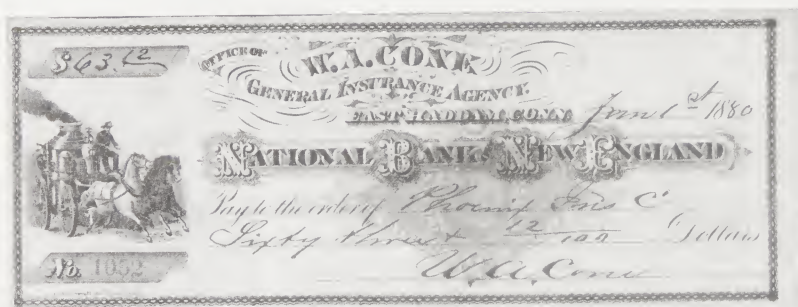
The office of the Neptune Mill was preserved. This is how it looks today. The building next to it on the left houses the post office.



This check was made out for \$200 to W. A. Cone, a local insurance agent. It was printed in green and bears an RN N-3 imprint.



A fountain now graces the area where the Neptune mill was located. The mill was to the left at the top of the small rise. It burned in 1972.



W.A. Cone had his own attractive checks in the 1880's. This particular type is much in demand because of the vignette. The imprint is RN G-1, and the check is printed in black.

Bibliography:

Mills along the River - the History of the Cotton Industry in Moodus, Connecticut, Bruce R. Sievers, East Haddam Historical Society, date unknown.

Editor's note:

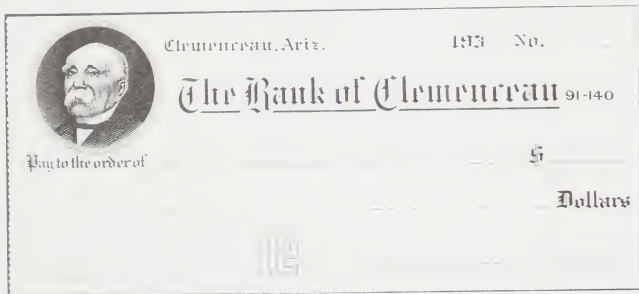
Jeff Sanborn is not a check collector, per se, but is very interested in the history of his home area of Moodus, Connecticut. He bought several Emory Johnson checks from me on eBay, and made the tactical error of letting me know that he had a map of the mill area that he would mount with them for his office. One thing led to another, and he ended up locating the reference work cited above in the Moodus Public Library. In addition, he spent several days taking pictures of the historical sites for this article.

Jeff deserves a vote of thanks for helping shed light on the source of some very attractive checks that can be found on the market today.



The Bank of Clemenceau

by Lee Poleske



Neither the Bank of Clemenceau nor the town of Clemenceau, Arizona exist today, but part of their heritage lives on.

The story starts with the United Verde Extension Mining Company, which opened a mine in Yavapai country, Arizona and built a smelter nearby in a town named Verde. The story continues with J. S. "Rawhide Jimmy" Douglas, a prominent Arizona banker, who worked for the Red Cross in Paris during World War I. While there he developed a warm friendship with George Clemenceau, who was the French Premier and War Minister from 1917 to 1920. During his term of office Clemenceau renewed the morale of the French people, talked the Allies into forming a unified command and pushed vigorously to final victory.

After the War there was a move to change the name of the town of Verde, because there were too many "Verdes" in the area. Most accounts say it was J. S. Douglas who suggested the name Clemenceau, although some sources credit George E. Tener, the vice-president of the mining company, with suggesting the name. What is known is that in 1921 Douglas started the Bank of Clemenceau in the town of Clemenceau.

The bank was very successful, although it suffered a serious robbery in 1932; \$7,000 was taken.

The Depression did not seriously affect the bank, so when Arizona Governor James Rolph issued an executive order closing Arizona banks on March 3, 1933, Douglas challenged the legality of the governor's action and refused to close the bank. Two days later, after all other banks in Arizona had closed, Douglas gave in and closed the Bank of Clemenceau. The next day President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a national bank holiday.

As Roosevelt's New Deal took shape, Douglas became more and more disenchanted with the president and his economic policies. He declared, "No honest man can remain in the banking business." In 1933 he voluntarily closed the Bank of Clemenceau. He later sold his other banks and withdrew from the banking business. To add an interesting note, Douglas's oldest son Walter became President Roosevelt's first budget director.

Over the years the town of Clemenceau also disappeared, being absorbed by the town of Cottonwood. The only sign of the town is the name "Clemenceau" engraved over the entrance of the old Clemenceau Junior High School building, which now houses the Cottonwood-Oak Creek School District offices and Clemenceau Heritage Museum. On display in the building is a bust of Clemenceau, donated by J. S. Douglas's son Lewis.

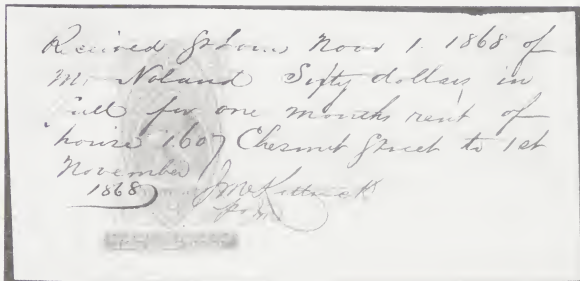
One item that should be on display never arrived. Clemenceau appreciated that the town was named after him, and in his will he left a vase "designed by Chaplet in light lilac color which will be found on the shelf above the mirror in my study" to the town. After his death in 1929 the French government refused to allow the vase to leave the country, and it went to a French museum.

The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883

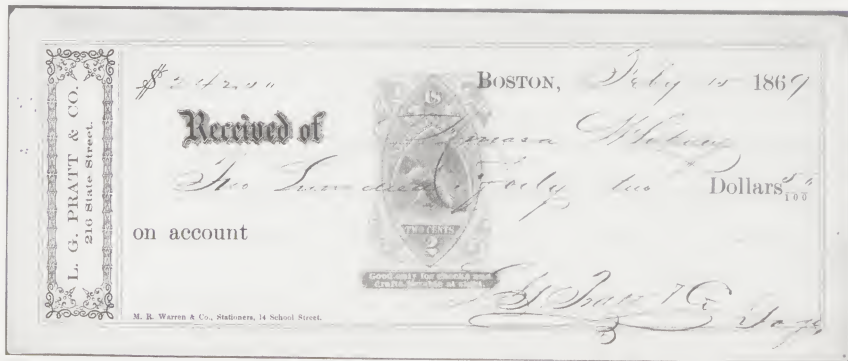
by Ronald Leshner
(Part 6)

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - MISUSE OF INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE

"Good only For Checks and Drafts Payable at Sight"
In Octagonal Tablet



This piece is one of the mystery pieces of the field of revenue stamped paper. It is an example of the stamp with the sight draft instructive clause being imprinted on blank paper at a time when all instruments had to be submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for approval. There is no printed instrument to approve! Yet here it is. In addition this blank, presumably prepared as a holographic check (the user was to write in all the particulars), has been used to write a receipt. At least two rent receipts like this are known.

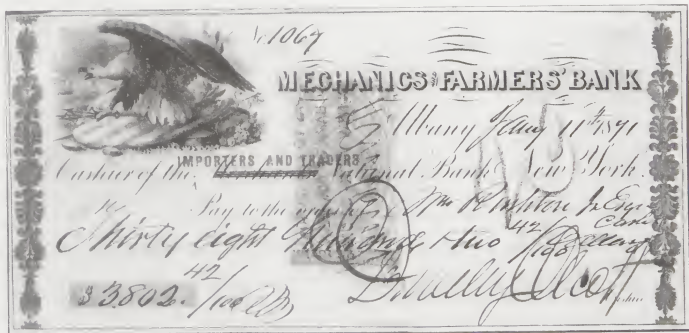
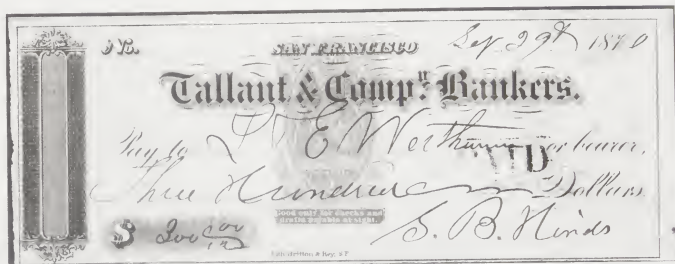


The instructive clause for checks payable at sight has been imprinted in error on this receipt.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

TYPE B - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS

"Good Only For Checks and Drafts Payable at Sight"
In Rectangular Tablet

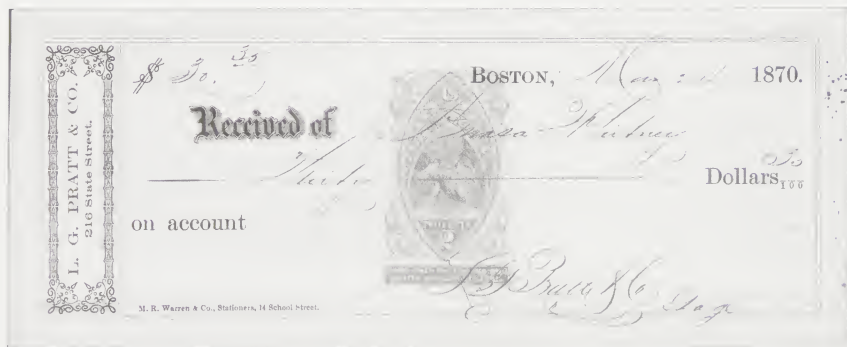


The payable at sight instructive clause in the rectangular tablet is less frequently encountered than the same clause in the octagonal tablet. It is not known whether the two tablets were in simultaneous use or if the rectangular tablet might have succeeded the octagonal tablet.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS

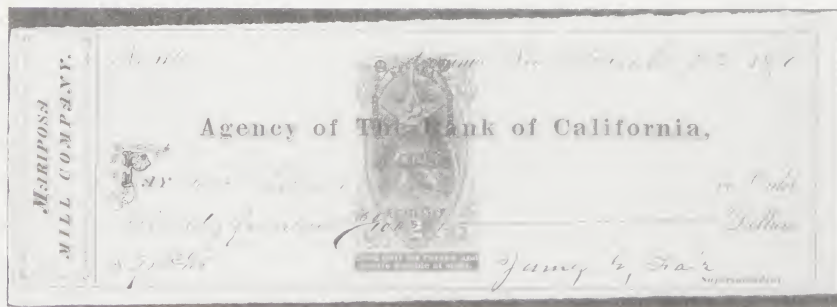
"Good Only For Checks and Drafts Payable at Sight"
In Rectangular Tablet

Misuse of Instructive Clause



The instructive clause for checks payable at sight has been imprinted in error on this receipt.

Both Federal and Nevada Stamps Imprinted

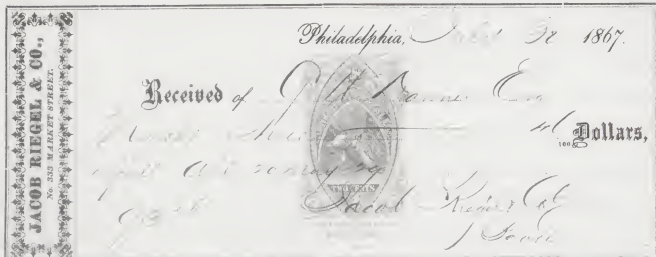


Nevada is the only state which authorized the imprinting of stamps on checks or bank drafts, which in this example was printed separately from the check face and the name of the company

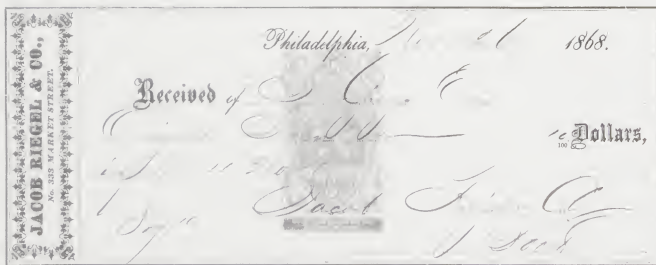
[The check at bottom is printed in brown, with the name of the Mill in blue at left. The Nevada revenue is red, on top of the orange Federal revenue.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSES FOR RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
At the Base of the Imprinted Stamp



H. G. Labowitz, Jr., No. 237 and 239 Park St., Philad.



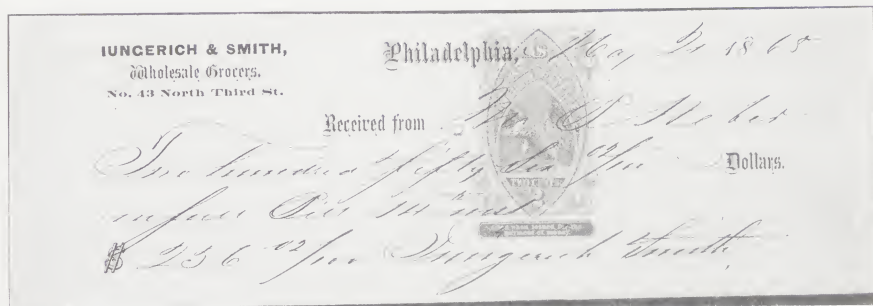
The Labowitz Printing House, Nos. 237 and 239 Park Street, Philad.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue stated in the 1868 annual report that the receipt tax was the most difficult to enforce. This was no doubt due to a receipt's generally private nature, unless the payment was disputed in a court of law. The addition of a so-called instructive clause was required on new orders of receipts from about April of 1867.

The tiny clause on the first example is believed to be American Phototype's first type of the receipt clause added to comply with Internal Revenue's directive. Later, orders for printing of receipts often received the clause in the more familiar rectangular tablet as seen on the second example from Jacob Riegel & Co.

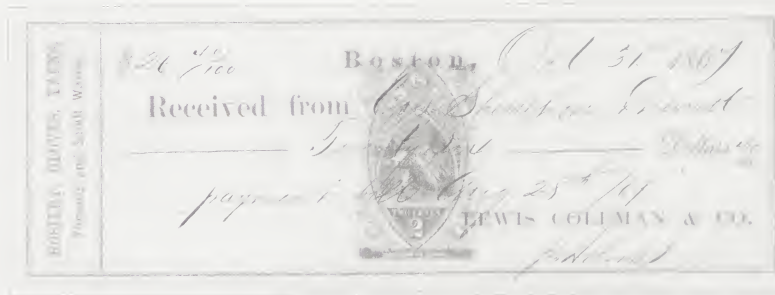
C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In Octagonal Tablet at Base of Stamp



The most frequently encountered form of the receipt clause with the Type B stamp is an octagonal tablet at the base of the stamp.

NO SPACE BETWEEN STAMP AND TABLET

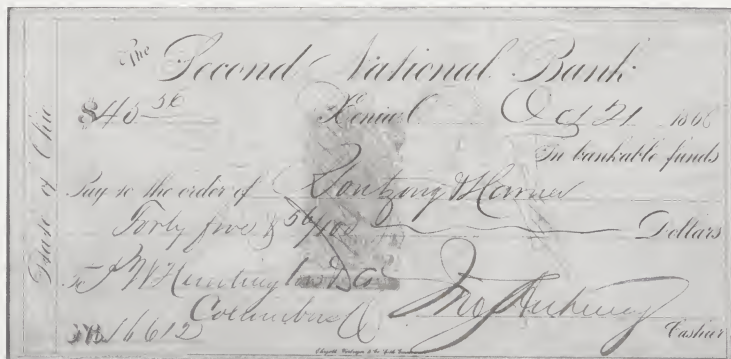


The absence of the normal space between the stamp and this receipt tablet is sufficient evidence to conclude that the clauses were added on an as-needed basis. Thus this and the inverted tablet on the sight draft instructive clause (earlier in the exhibit) are errors in the set-up to print the stamps.

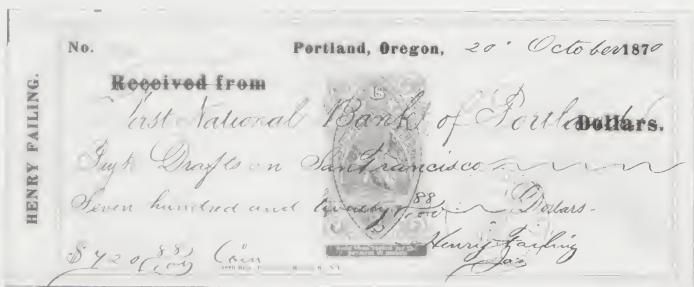
[The receipt at bottom is printed in red.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In Octagonal Tablet at Base of Stamp



Improper use of the instructive clause for receipts on a bank draft.



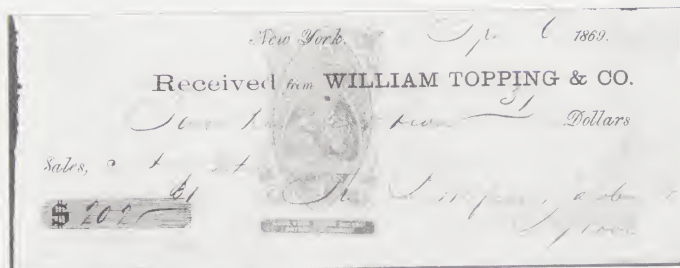
Receipt changed to a bank check after the tax on receipts was eliminated, October 1, 1870.

[The bank draft at top is printed on dark blue paper, and the bank name added to the receipt at bottom is written in red.]

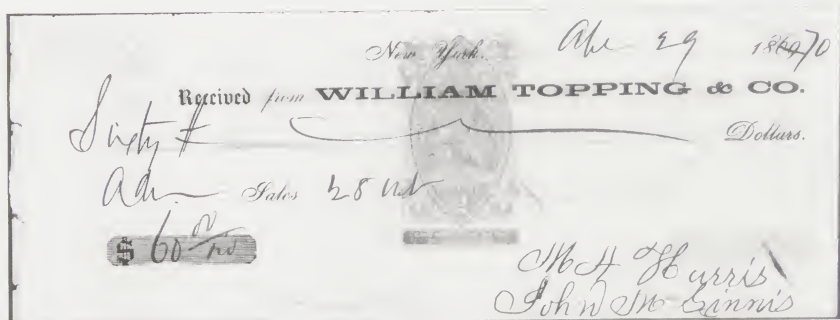
C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - TWO-SIDED RECEIPTS

"Good When Issued for the Payment of Money"
In Octagonal Tablet at Base of Stamp

Small Format Used in 1869



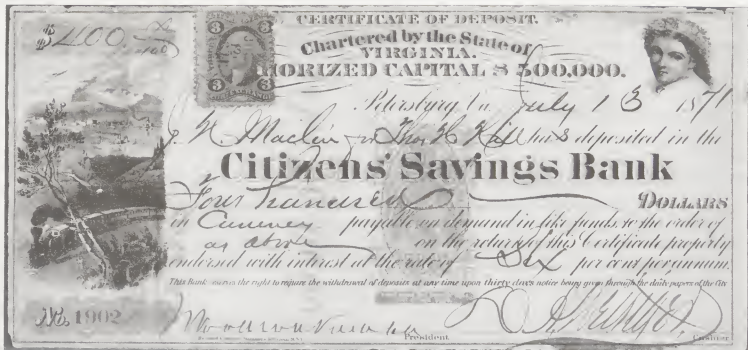
Larger Format Used in 1870



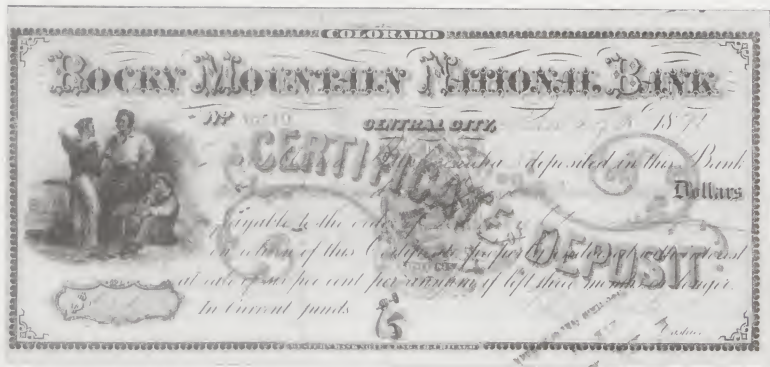
Two-sided receipts from a book recording the payment for dry goods lots auctioned by the firm of William Topping & Co.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - INSTRUCTIVE CLAUSE FOR CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

"Good When the Amount Does Not Exceed \$100"



The instructive clause is a reminder to the user that the imprinted two cent stamp only covers the tax for a certificate of deposit of up to \$100. A three cent adhesive stamp has been added to pay the 5¢ rate for certificates of over \$100.



Many banks had their certificates imprinted with 5¢ stamps to accommodate deposits over \$100. Since there were no higher rates with which to be concerned, no instructive clause was necessary.

To be continued. This is the sixth installment in a continuing series which will eventually reprint Ron Lesh's gold-medal winning exhibit of two-cent Civil War revenue stamped paper. Comments in brackets were added by the Editor when it was not obvious from the text as to the color of the checks and/or imprints.

Railroads in Alaska

by Coleman Leifer

If you have been to Alaska you may be familiar with the two railroads currently operating in the state, the Alaska Railroad, which operates both freight and passenger services from Seward to the Fairbanks area, and the White Pass and Yukon Route, a tourist railroad from Skagway. There were, however, about a dozen railroads that once operated in what was the Territory of Alaska to serve mining and timber areas. Two of these were on the Seward Peninsula in the area around Nome.

SEWARD PENINSULAR RAILWAY

Construction of this narrow-gauge railroad began in Nome in 1900 and it eventually extended to Shelton on the Kutzitrin River, a distance of 87 miles. By 1910 the boom in Nome had ended and regular service was discontinued. A tourist-oriented line operated on part of the track in the 1950's.

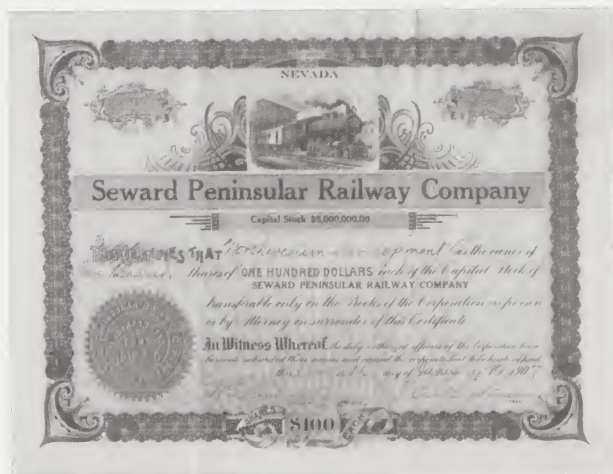
One of the locomotives used by the Seward Peninsular was the Blue Mountain. It started life in 1877 on the Walla Walla and Columbia River RR in the state of Washington. After being used on several other lines in Washington it was sold to the Seward Peninsular in 1906. It operated until the railroad ended service and was then stored in Nome for several years. In the 1940's it was run off the city dock into the Bering Sea to serve as rip-rap for the Nome sea wall. It survived this immersion in fairly good condition since the Bering Sea is frozen much of the year. In the meantime, the Seward Peninsular was acquired by the Territory of Alaska and operated intermittently with dog teams, converted trucks and small gasoline-powered locomotives.



The Blue Mountain

In the 1960's the locomotive was retrieved from the seawall and was on display in Nome. Finally, in 1992 it was shipped to the Washington State Railroads Historical Society & Museum in Pasco, Washington where it is being restored.

The Seward Peninsular was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada according to this stock certificate issued in 1907.



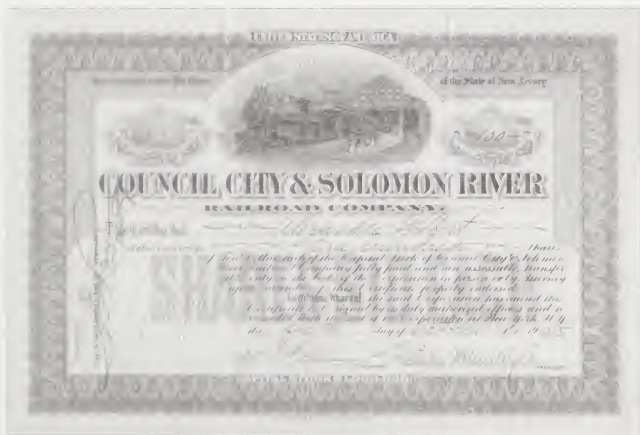
COUNCIL CITY AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILROAD

This railroad, a standard-gauge line, was built between 1903 and 1906 and consisted of 35 miles of track running north from Dickson (near Solomon). It never reached Council City because construction money ran out and the backers refused to furnish any more. It continued to operate until 1907 and then was abandoned. The locomotives for the line were built in the 1880's for the New York Elevated Railway system and transported to Alaska in 1903.

The railroad's principal claim to fame is that it is the location of The Last Train to Nowhere. When the line was abandoned its locomotives and cars were left stranded in the Alaska tundra. They are still there, at least what is left of them. In August 2001 the train was added to the National Register of Historic Places.



The Last Train to Nowhere



Council City and Solomon River stock issued in 1905



A map of the area served by the two Alaskan railroads. The one to the left, going north from Nome, is the Seward Peninsular Railway. The short one on the right is the Council City and Solomon River.

Sources:

Railroad Atlas of North America (Pacific Northwest), Mike Walker, Steam Powered Publishing, UK, 1998

Nome Nugget, August 30, 2001 (<http://crappie.nomenugget.com/20010830/features.html>)

Alaska Calendars (<http://www.alaskacalendars.com/19.big.htm>)

Washington State Railroads Historical Society (<http://www.cbvcp.com/bmhis.htm>)

Rails to Riches - the Historic Railroads of Alaska and the Yukon (<http://www.explorenorth.com/library/ya/features/bl-rails.htm>)

A Brief Tribute Russ Hornbacher

Harmon Weeks, who died this past January, 2002, was a good man, a good customer to many of us, and a good friend to all who got to know him. He had a passion for obsolete currency and very nice, ornate checks.

Harmon joined the Check Collectors Round Table, the organization that preceded the ASCC, in March of 1970. He, being member # 83, belonged to the ASCC since the beginning – May, 1987.

We will miss him.

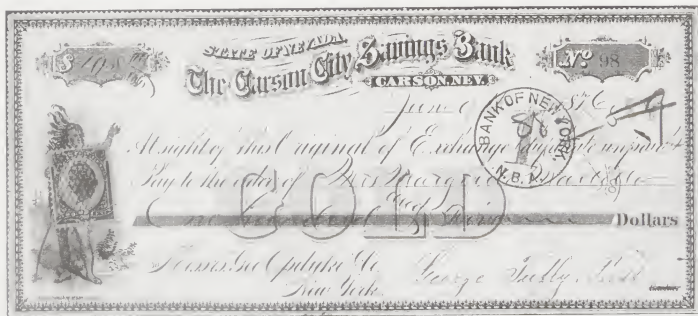
Where to Put the Stamp?

by Lyman Hensley

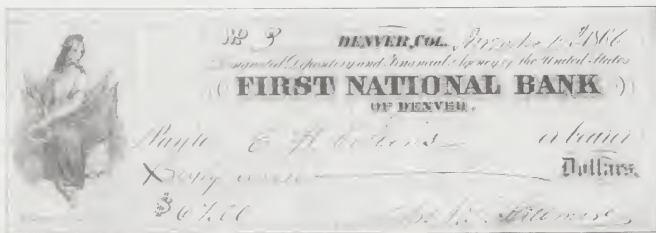
With the issuing of tax codes to help pay for the Civil War and the Spanish American War, many documents required the addition of revenue stamps. Most printers kept on supplying documents with no places to put the stamps. Without a set location the stamps were put anywhere the person applying them saw fit, more often than not over the top of nice vignettes. Even the early documents with imprinted revenues had the stamps on the right, left or middle.

Some printers, either at the customer's request or on their own, included an area to place a stamp. Whether the user chose to put the stamp there was sometimes another matter.

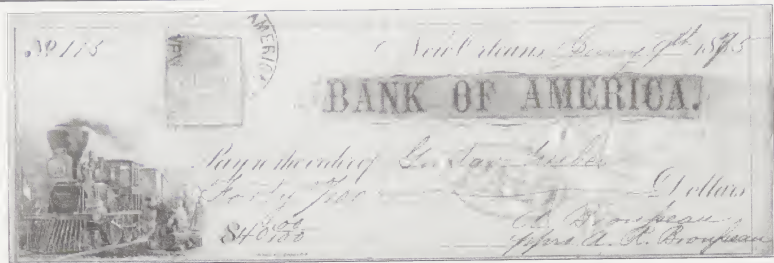
This article will illustrate some of the stamp boxes provided by the printers, concentrating on examples from the Western and Southern states. An interesting observation on the examples with stamps in the boxes is that often the boxes are too small for the stamps.



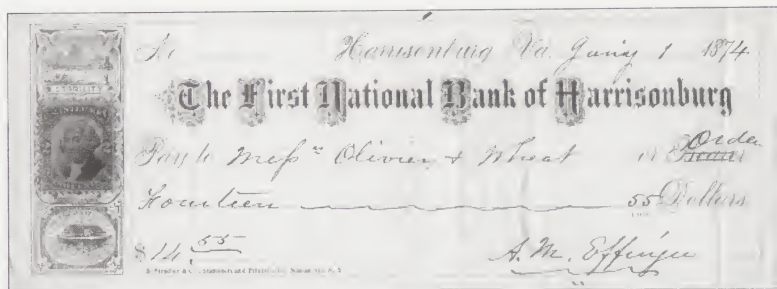
Example 1 - The stamp on this Nevada bill of exchange is placed directly on top of the vignette. Why pay for a nice picture that nobody will see? But where else could the writer have placed the stamp?



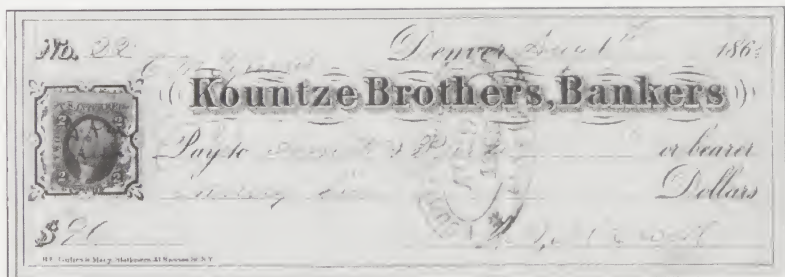
Example 2. No problem here - a plain box to the right of the vignette provided the perfect spot on this check from Denver. But no stamp - it was either taken off or none was added.



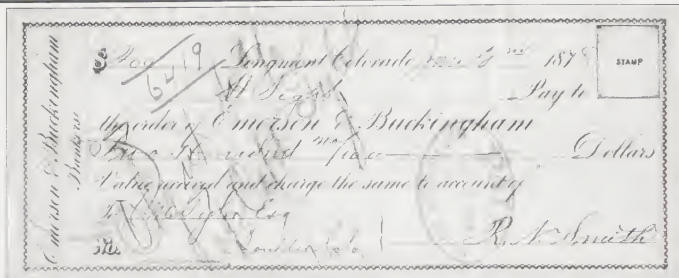
Example 3. Another check with a box provided to the right of a vignette. It does appear from the remaining portion of the cancel that there was one on this check at one time.



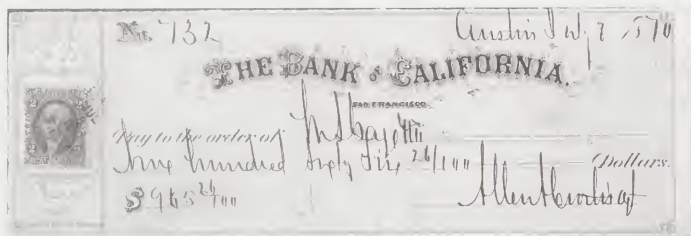
Example 4. An elaborate frame was provided at left for the placement of the stamp on this check from the First National Bank of Harrisonburg, Virginia. It includes vignettes of its own above and below the place for the stamp.



Example 5. This Colorado check, drawn on Kountze Brothers of Denver, provides an ornate box at left for a stamp. This one does not take up the whole left side, leaving room for the amount below it.

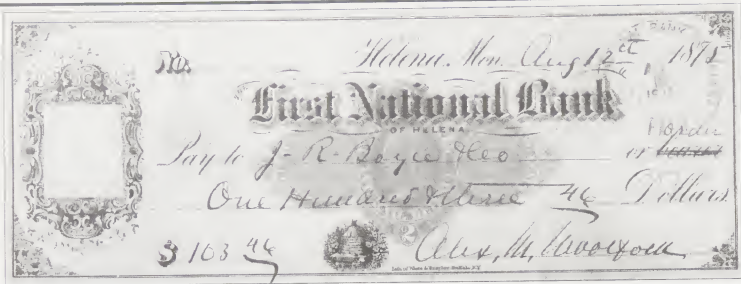


Example 6. On this merchant's draft a plain box is provided at upper right. It does not appear that any stamp was used in this transaction, because there was no bank or financial institution involved. The space for the stamp would have been a holdover from the earlier time when such a transaction was taxed.

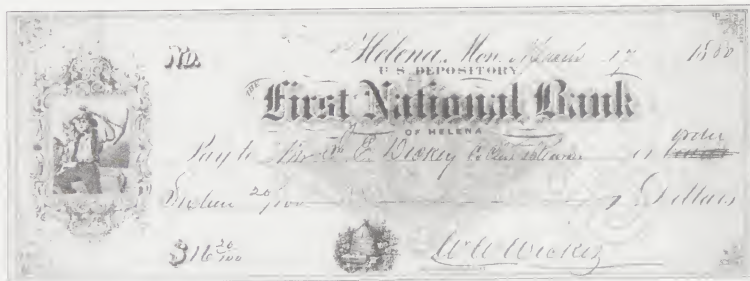


Examples 7 and 8. The Bank of California check above was used in Austin, Nevada, and signed by Allen Curtis, of Paxton and Curtis. It provided an ornate frame at left for the stamp. When these checks were reprinted later a Type D-7 imprinted revenue was added, but the check was not redesigned, so it still calls for a stamp to be added. If one of these had been used early enough, perhaps a Nevada State revenue could have been placed there.





Examples 9 and 10. The First National Bank of Helena, Montana, provided a fancy box at the left for a stamp. When they decided to have a revenue imprinted on their checks they didn't remove the box, much as was the case with Examples 8 and 9 on the preceding page. However, some five years later, they decided not to waste the space, and had a vignette of a miner placed in the stamp box!



Raffle! Raffle!! Raffle!!!

Lyman Hensley has created a CD which contains 3,400 illustrations of his collection of imprinted documents from the Civil War and Spanish American War taxation periods. The CD includes a web-style introduction and HTML and Excel spreadsheets that include a hyperlink to every scan. Some bitmap images are included that can be used for screen backgrounds.

The CD can be purchased from Lyman for \$28 through the mail, from his address shown as a Regional Contact on page 3 or at 706 Mason Court, Joliet, IL 60435. However - he has kindly donated one CD to the ASCC to be raffled.

Take a chance! Here is your opportunity to have a reference work of one of the major collections of revenue stamped paper for only \$1. Or enter as many times as you like, for \$1 each. All proceeds will go to the ASCC

This is also a good opportunity to take a good look at the technology that is being used so you can do the same thing with your collection of you like, and support the ASCC as well.

DO NOT send the raffle entries to Lyman. They should all go to Phillip Ryman at his Check Pool address on page 3. Entries will be accepted until September 1.

(See page 25 for the cover.)

Announcements

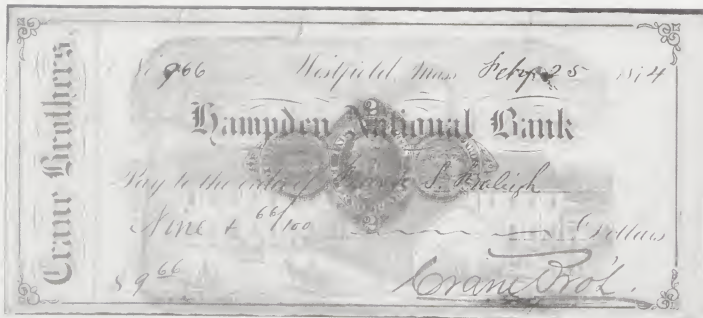
The Board. As mentioned last issue, we needed to re-elect half of the ASCC Board to serve until the year 2003. At the time it was proposed to name Robert Spence a Member Emeritus, with no need to be re-elected every other year so long as he is willing and able to serve. It was also proposed to run Phillip Ryman for the vacant position. There was a call for other interested parties as well.

One other ASCC member discussed Board membership with me, and intends to offer his name for election at the end of 2002. With no others expressing interest in running for a 2002-3 term, we do not need to go through a balloting procedure, and the Board members serving for that period will be Coleman Leifer, Dick Naven, Phillip Ryman and Michael Turrini.

Exhibits. Exposure of stamp show attendees to collections of checks and other documents will continue as this issue goes to press. NAPEX, the National Philatelic Exhibition, will be held at McLean, Virginia on May 31 to June 2. The American Revenue Association will hold its annual meeting there, and a number of exhibits will include checks and other documents. Mike Mahler's exhibit, United States Civil War Fiscal History: A Survey of the Documentary Taxes will occupy the Court of Honor with one other exhibit. Ron Leshner, hiding under the alias of "Morey N. Sherwood," will exhibit The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883, a somewhat updated version of the exhibit that is being printed in TCC. And I will show Revenue Stamped Paper of the Spanish American War Tax Era, my first exhibit of more than one frame.

Other exhibits, though not being concentrated on checks and documents, will certainly include some. Among these are The Documentary Issue of 1898 entered by "Rev E. Nue;" Cuba: Postal Stamps Used for Revenues, shown by Silvia Garcia-Frutos; Usage of the US 1898 Battleship Revenues: the Documentary Issue, by Frank Sente; New York Stock Transfer Tax shown by Kenneth Pruess; and The Revenue Stamps and Stamped Paper of Haiti by Carol Lloyd.

I'd like to share with you a recently purchased check that is particularly interesting in having an all-over vignette as a background. It was printed by Chas M. Cornwell of New York. The text is in a dark red, and the underprinted vignette is an olive-gray.



Bb

Secretary's Report Coleman Leifer

This report includes changes received through May 26, 2002

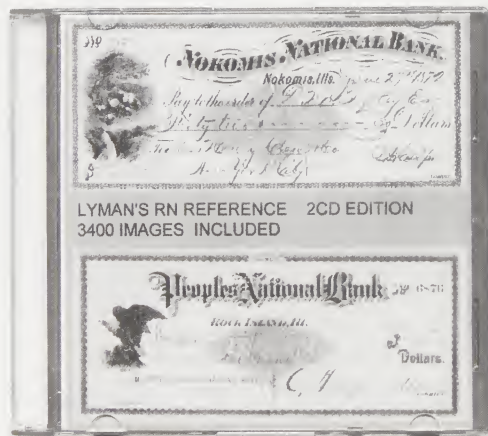
1740	BAUSWELL, ROBERT W. 1021 Ave. G Ft. Madison IA 52627 (Memphis Paper Money Show)	1, 2 (CO, IA, VA), 4-7, 20-23, 30-32
1741	HOVEY, JOHN 8 Heavenly Place Huntington WV 25705 (By Oregon Paper Money Exchange)	1, 2, 20, 22, 30
1739	KRUSE, KENNETHA. 612 W. Harold St. Steeleville IL 62288 (thru SPMC)	1, 2 (southern Illinois), 23, 30
1742	WHITING, GEORGE E. 12 View Dr., Rt. 4 Lexington VA 24450-7475 (Thru Coin World)	20-22, 30
1743	WYNANTS, ROBERT 2, Rue Miron 06000 Nice France	1-2, 7, 14

ADDRESS CHANGES

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REINSTATED FROM NPD LIST

1161	ARCHILLA-DIEZ, EFRAIN Box 9300 Naguabo PR 00718	1, 2 (PR), 4, 7 (Dan. W.I.), 20, 23-24, 30
0156	BORAKER, HERMAN L. 508 S. Main St Rocky Ford CO 81067	1, 2 (CO), 4, 10-11, 14
1087	DAUGHERTY, H. J. W. (D) PO Box 1146 Eastham MA 02642	1, 2 (Cape Cod), 30-31
0949	MURPHY, JUDITH Box 24056 Winston-Salem NC 27114	1, 2 (GA, MA, NC), 23
1300	WELLS FARGO BANK, History Dept, 2nd Floor 420 Montgomery St San Francisco CA 94163	2 (Western), 4, 8 23 (Wells Fargo history)



Own this CD with 3,400 images of checks used during the Civil War and Spanish American War periods. One copy is being raffled for the benefit of the ASCC. Details on page 23.

Member Exchange

Wanted: RN-type checks and drafts. Will trade US Revenues, First Issue. Have many good items to offer. **Joseph Garsick**, 8-C Maine Ct., Matawan, NJ 07747.

Selling my Depression Scrip collection. SASE for price list. Will also consider trades for old railroad/transportation tickets and passes. **Dan Benice**, Box 5708, Cary, NC 27512. Phone 919-468-5510.

Wanted: Pre-1883 checks/drafts with revenue stamps or imprints. Describe fully, include best price. Will also trade duplicate RN's. **Steve Willock**, PO Box 35070, Tucson, AZ 85740.

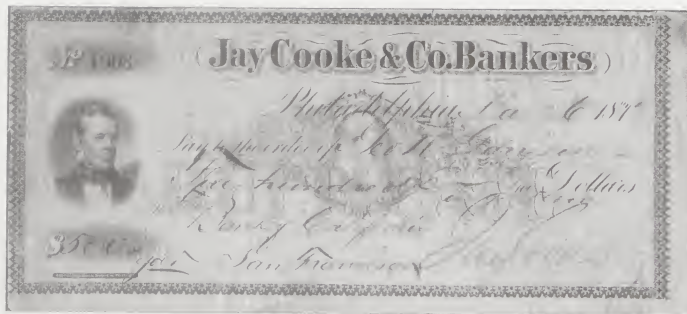
New member seeks any paper items from the Standard Arms Co. and Standard Arms Mfg. Co. (Wilmington, DE 1909-1914) - probably Wilmington Trust Co. bank items. Also Orange County, NY checks, CD's and related. **George J. Fink**, 3 Viola Woods Rd., Viola, DE 19979.

Collector of Missouri checks looking to trade and correspond with other collectors of Missouri financial paper. **Gregg Voss**, 13 Roland Ave., Ballwin, MO 63021. Phone 314-230-9274.

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit \$3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

A Find on the Internet



This bill of exchange signed by Jay Cooke appeared on eBay about two months ago. Philadelphia bills of exchange from Jay Cooke & Co. Bankers are known with Type H revenue imprints, but before this, not Type J.

The bill was printed by the American Bank Note Company's Philadelphia office. The printing is in black except for the word "original," which is in orange. There is a sine-wave underprint in gray over the entire face of the document.



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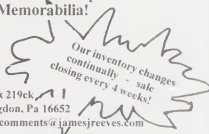
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